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CATEGORIES AND TYPES OF PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS

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Annotation: One of the most effective forms of maintaining a favorable ecological state in its nature, protecting biological and landscape diversity, and rational use of them is the organization of a system of protected natural areas. Currently, the world wide Wildlife Fund (WWF) from international organizations is playing a key role in preserving biological and landscape diversity globally. The Biodiversity Convention also focuses on selecting from within geocomplex in the geographic shell, above all landscapes that are most rich in species of living organisms, followed by other areas that resemble them.

Keywords: Reserve, National Park, geographical research, Biological Diversity, Natural Resources, International Cooperation

Introduction. A new strategic plan for 2011-2020 was adopted at the next meeting of the countries of the International Convention on the preservation of biodiversity in Nagoe (Japan) in 2010. It signed agreements to increase the area occupied by the Meths from 12.5% to 17%. In this regard, one of the important research works is the study, classification and development of scientific and theoretical foundations of combining them into a single system on a Republican scale, which plays an important role in maintaining landscape and biodiversity in the Fergana Valley, which can give them reasonable access.

The "concept of Sustainable Development", developed by the Gro Haarlem Brundtland Commission (1987) and approved at the Rio de Janeiro-1992, Johannesburg-2002 conference and summits, recommends solving environmental–economic–social problems together and at the same time not within certain states or administrative units, but precisely in natural geographical units. This makes geoecological research within the framework of landscapes.

In the second half of the 20th century, especially in the early 21st century, the "environmentalization" of Nature Conservation in various areas of scientific and practical activity intensified. Thus, geoecological research is aimed at ensuring sustainable development of society, maintaining, enriching and optimizing a favorable environmental environment based on the functional unity of natural and cultural landscapes. It is important to establish a system of protected natural areas (hereinafter referred to as METH in the text). To do this, it is necessary to analyze each of them in categories and types.

To ensure local, regional and national environmental security, environmental zoning is carried out on the scale of a district, province or Republic. Ecological zoning is distinguished in certain regions, according to the state of the natural environment in them and the prospects for the future. In divided contours, natural areas are created that are protected in order to preserve the natural geophone of the people, nation or state or pursue certain environmental goals.

Plots of land and water latitudes (aquatoria) of priority ecological, scientific, cultural, aesthetic, recreational and sanitary-health significance, completely or partially excluded from permanent or temporary use for economic purposes are protected natural areas. The purpose of establishing protected areas is to protect the territory and objects that are on the verge of losing

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their natural quality under the influence of human economic activity, to restore and enrich natural resources, and to preserve and ensure a favorable natural environment.

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan(Uzbekistan), adopted in 2004, is the main normative legal act on the Meths. The establishment of protected natural areas with different categories, goals and regimes provides an opportunity to create a system of Meths that promote the unity of economic and environmental interests. According to the stated purpose and regime of these territories in the law, different categories are allocated

The table lists categories of International, Republican and local importance according to their position in the law, and types of Meths based on their established purpose and regime. Geoecological analysis is necessary in the implementation of their identification, classification, organization and protection. This focused on geoecological functions such as conservation, restoration and enrichment, conservation and maintenance of the natural environment, and rational use. The table gives the geoecological functions of each of the types of meth and the degrees of their observance. For example, in all types of reserves, the conservation function is higher than in other Meths. Because in them, landscapes and their level of biodiversity are protected in a strict regime, and any activities are prohibited. The work paused on the geoecological function and properties of each meth.

Biosphere Reserves and reserve-étalones occupy a central place in Natural Environmental Protection. They are étalon territories designed to preserve natural geographical complexes and nature components in a natural, rigid mode, as well as to study.

Biosphere Reserves are created on the basis of the UNESCO program "Man and the biosphere" in regions typical for certain geographical regions, whose nature has not undergone changes. Its task is to constantly monitor and control the changes that have occurred in the natural environment as a result of anthropogenic impact using various instruments and equipment on the basis of a single international program.

Etalon reserves are protected areas of national importance with a strict regime of protection of natural objects and complexes, designed to preserve and study the hereditary stock of typical ecological systems, plants and animals. They are a research institution that monitors the preservation, study and change of nature of the hereditary foundation of unique landscapes and biological species in them.

Interstate reserves are established in the border areas of neighboring countries, and are established under international agreements of the OSR for the protection of unique landscapes.

Nature conservation reserves are of high importance in the Federal Republic of Germany(GFR). But, their territory is not fully protected, it is used in agriculture, recreation and other purposes.

Microcracks are natural areas reserved for various purposes. For example, in small "reserves"that preserve favorable conditions for the development of useful insects among cultivated areas, it is possible to establish microcracks in ancient cemeteries and "sacred" places, where relict soil and vegetation cover are preserved.

The museum-reserve (natural-Historical Park) conducts educational and recreational activities based on the protection of unique historical-cultural (archaeological, architectural) objects and natural areas in which they are located. It is a conservation area of cultural objects in a nature or settlement environment, serving mainly for cultural-educational propaganda, recreational and tourism purposes. In some literature, the meth laws do not fully reveal the differences between national and nature parks. Therefore, it is necessary to clarify these concepts. For example, the meth Act 2004 of the ozr did not separate national and nature parks. Nature

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parks separate landscapes and objects of ecological, cultural and aesthetic significance for Nature Conservation, educational and recreational purposes as a user, regionally and locally significant, conservation recreational institution. In the GFR, nature parks are used for recreational purposes as well as landscape conservation. When organizing them, the main focus is on the recreational function. National parks, on the other hand, are individually attractive and unique natural or cultural landscapes no less than 1,000, with the main task of protecting diverse ecosystems and their flora and fauna from anthropogenic impact. Their territory is used for recreational, recreational, educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

Landscape order reserves are areas designed to preserve natural objects and complexes of particular ecological value in their original state. The core of landscape order reserves is protected in reserve mode. It is possible to carry out activities such as research, monitoring of the environment, recreational activities, preparation of medicinal and technical raw materials from plants. Its main function is to maintain ecological balance in nature, restore and conserve resources.

In the GFR, the landscape order Reserve has the task of successfully continuing the economic activities that have been taking shape in them since time immemorial, through the protection, restoration and optimization of cultural landscapes. They are mainly used for recreational, agroforestry purposes. It is also important to organize landscape order reserves in the Fergana region. On its territory, differentiated zones are allocated, in which natural objects and landscapes of special ecological value are kept in their original state and can be used for recreational, tourism, wellness, hunting purposes.

The order Reserve is Republican or regionally significant, differing in its intended tasks for the preservation, reproduction and restoration of certain natural objects and landscapes (biological, hydrological, geological, landscape, etc.) are territories.

In order reserves, landscapes are not guarded in the reserve mode, but they are stored, restored and used. In the Russian Federation, order reserves serve as the protection of certain zoological, botanical, hydrological, Geological objects and landscapes.

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